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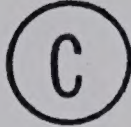
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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE EARLY BOEOTIAN DIALECT

by



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A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES
IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE
OF MASTER OF ARTS

DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FALL, 1969

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES

The undersigned certify that they have read, and
recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies for acceptance,
a thesis entitled

THE EARLY BOEOTIAN DIALECT

submitted by David Wayne Dahle in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this thesis is to supplement Inscriptiones Graecae VII by collecting all the inscriptions in the epichoric alphabet of Boeotia which have been published since the publication of IG VII in 1892; these inscriptions as well as the early inscriptions from IG VII and other sources are examined in order to attempt to determine the dialect pattern within Boeotia as well as the links between Boeotian and other Greek dialects.

Very few dialectal variations within Boeotia were discovered. They are confined to the use of the letter τ at Thespieae and the use of the diphthongs $\alpha\epsilon$, $o\epsilon$ at Tanagra and Plataea.

The Boeotian dialect was found to have isoglosses with either or both of the other two Aeolic dialects, Lesbian and Thessalian. There were also isoglosses with West Greek and Northwest Greek. There is one Attic-Ionic and a few Arcado-Cyprian characteristics which cannot be attributed to $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\eta$ influence at this early date. Other isoglosses are with various Doric dialects, thus reinforcing the West Greek characteristics of Boeotian.

A historical reconstruction of the early dialect history of Boeotia was found to be all but impossible. At most, the local variations at Thespieae, Plataea and Tanagra may reflect the conflict between the invading Boiotoi who took Thebes as their centre,

and the previous Boeotian inhabitants. There was insufficient evidence to prove an Ionic substratum for Boeotia. Although there are Aeolic isoglosses the case for an Aeolic substratum was found to be in doubt. The Aeolic element was most probably brought in by the invading Boiotoi along with the Northwest Greek element.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I thank Dr. Robert J. Buck for his encouragement and invaluable assistance during the supervision of this thesis.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The inscriptions in the native or "epichoric"¹ alphabet of Boeotia will be examined in order to gain an understanding of the early dialect history of Boeotia. Since geographical boundaries are important in dialect formation, the topography of Boeotia will be examined. The history of the population movements to and from Boeotia is also of utmost importance in determining the elements of its dialect. Therefore the historical background of the Boeotians will be examined briefly with reference both to ancient and modern views. The epichoric inscriptions which have been published since Wilhelm Dittenberger published the seventh volume of Inscriptiones Graecae² in 1892 will be collected and examined together with the early inscriptions for IG VII and other sources.³ This examination will indicate the chief characteristics of the Boeotian dialect in the early period, including both the varia-

¹There were local variations in the alphabet until the Ionic alphabet came into use throughout Greece. See L. H. Jeffery, The Local Scripts of Archaic Greece (Oxford, 1961) (Henceforth Jeffery, The Local Scripts). Athens accepted the Ionic alphabet in 403 B.C. and Boeotia followed by 350 B.C. See Chapter IV n. 2 infra.

²Henceforth IG VII.

³See Appendix B.

tions within Boeotia as well as the major isoglosses⁴ between the dialect of Boeotia and the other Greek dialects. From these findings a historical reconstruction of the early dialect history of Boeotia will be attempted.

⁴An isogloss is a line on a map enclosing areas with a common linguistic feature. Although an actual map is of little use in dealing with a situation previous to the historical migrations the principle is the same. The greater the number of isoglosses between two areas, the greater is the connection between the two areas. See John Chadwick, "The Greek Dialects and Greek Pre-History" Greece and Rome III, 2nd series (1956), p. 41.

CHAPTER II

TOPOGRAPHY OF BOEOTIA¹

A brief survey of the topography of Boeotia may indicate the areas of greatest population concentration within which some dialect peculiarities might be expected to develop. This survey will also show the areas which share an open frontier with Boeotia. Such frontiers, which furnish no natural barriers to mutual interchange, are areas where reciprocal dialect influence might be expected.

Boeotia is a land of plains and valleys broken up and encircled by numerous mountains. It is approximately forty-five miles in breadth from east to west and twenty-five miles in length from north to south. Central and western Boeotia are the two major basins of Boeotia. Haliartus on the southern shore of Lake Copais occupies the pass between these two areas.

The central basin of Boeotia contains the plain of Thebes in the north and the valley of the Asopus River in the south. Thebes lies in the center of these areas on the north side of a low range of hills extending from Thespieae at the foot of Mount

¹For the topography of Boeotia cf A. W. Gomme, "The topography of Boeotia and the Theories of M. Bérard," BSA XVIII (1911-12), pp. 189-210; W. M. Leake, Travels in Northern Greece (Amsterdam, 1967 reprint of London, 1835), II pp. 220-221; J. R. Frazer, Pausanias's Description of Greece (London, 1913), V pp. 1-212; J. B. Bury, History of Greece. (London, 3rd ed., 1963), p. 162. See Fig. 1 p. 60 for a map of Boeotia.

Helicon in the west to Tanagra in the east. The northern limit of the plain of Thebes is dotted by mountains stretching from Lake Copais to the Euripus Channel. Plataea occupies a plateau at the base of Mount Cithaeron in the south overlooking the Asopus valley. The range of mountains including Mount Cithaeron and Mount Parnes provide the southern boundary of the Asopus valley as well as the border with Megara and Attica. At Tanagra the Asopus valley narrows and then widens out again as it extends into the northern tip of Attica near Oropus.

The western Boeotian plain runs from southeast to northwest. The northern boundary of this plain is Lake Copais from Haliartus to Orchomenus together with the mountain range north of Orchomenus extending from the Cephissus River northeast into Locris. The southern boundary is a range of mountains parallel to the plain beginning with the slopes of Mount Helicon at Haliartus. Coronea, Lebadea and Chaeronea are the towns along this boundary of the plain. From Chaeronea and the Cephissus River the plain extends westward in an unbroken sweep to the foot of Mount Parnassus in Phocis.

In northern Boeotia mountains separate the towns of Hyettus, Copae and Acraephia from one another, from the west of Boeotia and from Locris in the north. The port city of Anthedon in northeastern Boeotia is separated from the Theban plain by mountains and is cut off from Euboea by the Euboic Gulf. Farther south, however, the crossing from Boeotia to Euboea is only 150-

200 feet wide.² Euboea thus has ready access both to the plain north of Tanagra and to the Theban plain.

The Gulf of Corinth provides a natural boundary at the western corner of Boeotia's southern limit. Along this southern boundary lie the cities of Thisbe, Corsiae and Siphae which all have access to Thespieae by a narrow valley. Goods were exported and imported through these port cities but they are not likely to have been of any great size.³

From this topographical survey four distinct areas within Boeotia are apparent. The two chief areas are the central basin, which includes both the Theban plain and the Asopus valley, and the western plain. Northern and southern Boeotia make up the other two areas. It is seen that Boeotia had close contact with Phocis in the west and with northern Attica near Oropus in the east. There was also access in the east to Euboea by way of the narrow Euripus Channel. Therefore, despite Boeotia's small size, some dialect differentiation might be expected to have taken place in the two major basins of Boeotia as well as at its eastern and western fringes. Some dialect peculiarities might also be expected in the relatively isolated northern and southern regions of Boeotia.

²W. M. Leake, op. cit. (no. 1), pp. 257, 261.

³W. A. Heurtley, "Notes on the Harbours of S. Boeotia," BSA XXVI (1923-25), pp. 38-45.

CHAPTER III

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Although the topography of a country might dictate where dialect peculiarities are likely to be found, there are other important factors involved in dialect development. Two of these factors are the movements of population to and from an area, and the area's early political alignment. Therefore the historical accounts of the early population movements to and from Boeotia as well as its early political condition will be examined in order to determine what is known about the early dialect history of Boeotia. Since the early history of Boeotia is drawn largely from legendary material the views of a few modern scholars will be set out and examined along with the more important ancient Greek sources.

Thucydides says that the Boiotoi¹ were inhabitants of Arne in Thessaly driven out by the Thessalians sixty years after the Trojan war.² The Boiotoi invaded Boeotia from the northwest, capturing Chaeronea first.³ The numerous conflicts between Thebes Tanagra, Plataea, Thespieae and Coronea are understood by Wilamowitz and Bittenweiser as the last attempt by the previous

¹The transliterated form will be used.

²Thucydides, I. 12.

³Plutarch, Cimon 1.

Boeotian inhabitants to retain their autonomy.⁴ They consider the legendary struggles between Cadmus and the Minyans as the mythological reflection of the wars conducted by the incoming Boeotians from Thebes with the native Orchomenians.⁵ Thebes and Orchomenus, then, were the two most powerful political centers in Boeotia with Thebes gaining control from about the seventh century when Orchomenus was defeated. Orchomenus was evidently the last city to maintain its independence since Homer⁶ has the Minyans from Orchomenus and Aspledon separated from the rest of the Boeotians in his catalogue of ships. However, there is also evidence that Plataea held out for a long time against the Boeotians.⁷

Now what dialect did the invading Boiotoi speak and what dialect was spoken in Boeotia before the Boiotoi arrived? It is generally recognized that the Boeotian dialect is basically Aeolic with a heavy admixture of Northwest Greek.⁸ Hence it has generally been held that the Northwest Greek element was introduced by the invading Boiotoi from Arne and super-imposed upon an Aeolic dialect in Boeotia. Thucydides lends support to the view that

⁴M. Buttenweiser, "Zur Geschichte des böotischen Dialekts," Indogermanische Forschungen XXVIII (1911), p. 1. (Henceforth Buttenweiser)

⁵Ibid, p. 2.

⁶Iliad II, 11. 494-516.

⁷Thucydides III 61. 2.

⁸C. D. Buck, The Greek Dialects² (Chicago, 1955), pp. 4f., 152f. (Henceforth Buck, GD)

Boeotia was formerly Aeolic.⁹ Thus Wilamowitz explains his Ionic but non-Attic "survival folk" of Oropus as arising from Eretrian (Ionic) influence on a former West Greek (or Aeolic) dialect.¹⁰ Similarly Bittenweiser believed that those parts of Boeotia which fall to the invading Boiotoi first should reflect the Boeotian (or Northwest Greek) dialect most faithfully while those parts which kept their autonomy the longest should reflect Aeolic more faithfully.¹¹ Other writers hypothesized Ionic in east Boeotia and Aeolic in west Boeotia.¹² Chadwick presents a somewhat different picture.¹³ He attempted to show that most Attic-Ionic changes are relatively late innovations and brings Ionic into a closer relationship with Arcado-Cyprian than had previously been done. Aeolic, Chadwick conjectures, may be a transitional dialect which about 1200 B.C. acted as a buffer between the Dorians (West Greek) in the north and the Myceneans (East Greek) in the south. About 1000 B.C. the Mycenean dialect (or Proto-Arcadian-Cyprian) came under Dorian influence and developed into Attic-Ionic where this Dorian influence was exerted for only a short time. The Aeolic

⁹Thucydides III. 2; VII. 57.

¹⁰Wilamowitz-Moellendorff, "Oropos und die Graer," Hermes XXI (1886), p. 107f.

¹¹Bittenweiser, p. 3f.

¹²A. Thumb, Handbuch der griechischen Dialekte (Heidelberg, 1932, 1959), I (rev. Kiechers), p. 68; II (rev. Scherer), pp. 15, 195.

¹³John Chadwick, "The Greek Dialects and Greek Pre-History" Greece and Rome III, 2nd series (1956), pp. 38-50.

buffer zone then could have included Boeotia, or the Mycenaean dialect may have extended as far north as Boeotia. If the latter were the case then whether Boeotia developed an Ionic or Aeolic differentiation would depend on the extent of the Dorian influence in Boeotia. Chadwick does not state which pre-Boiotoi dialect he prefers for Boeotia. R. J. Buck,¹⁴ on the other hand, attacks the view of an Aeolic substratum in Boeotia and puts up a strong argument for Ionic being the ancestral form of speech in Central Greece. He argues that it is an unproved assumption that the invading Boiotoi from Thessaly spoke only a northwest dialect which they superimposed on a previously Aeolic Boeotia. Aeolic could have been introduced along with the Northwest Greek element. In fact, although Boeotia was sometimes considered Aeolic by the ancients it was also spoken of as Ionic. Herodotus¹⁵ for example says that the Ionians once inhabited the area around Thebes. The Ionian inhabitants of Boeotia were expelled to Euboea and Attica. Thus the non-Attic Ionian dialect of Oropus does not have to be accounted for in the way Wilamowitz did but is clearly a remnant of the Ionic speech of all Boeotia. The Ionians who were not expelled were absorbed by the Northwest Greek - Aeolic Boiotoi. A few traces, in fact, remain such as the isogloss with Attic and

¹⁴R. J. Buck, "The Aeolic Dialect in Boeotia," Classical Philology LXIII, (1968), pp. 268-280.

¹⁵Herodotus V. 57-61.

Euboean " -ττ- for original -κ<- or -χ<- instead of the usual -σσ-." ¹⁶ If Buck is correct then Bittenweiser's argument should be revised. Those cities which held out the longest, such as Orchomenus and Plataea, should show more Ionic characteristics while the first cities to succumb to the invading Boioti should exhibit more Northwest Greek - Aeolic characteristics.

Nothing can be decided in favor of one view or the other until the early dialects of Boeotia have been examined. Bittenweiser ¹⁷ considers it likely for the Boeotian dialect to contain differences as marked as between Thessaliotis and Pelasgiotis in Thessaly if only there were enough old inscriptions from different parts of Boeotia. Although the evidence in the early period is still scanty, more than one hundred early inscriptions have come to light since Bittenweiser published her article. In the next few chapters these early inscriptions will be collected and examined together with the early inscriptions previously published in IG VII. Such an examination may help to establish a clearer picture of the early dialect history of Boeotia.

¹⁶R. J. Buck, op. cit. (n. 14), p. 269

¹⁷Bittenweiser, p. 3.

CHAPTER IV

COLLECTION OF INSCRIPTIONS¹

The inscriptions from Boeotia dated approximately 400 B.C. and earlier which have been published since the publication of IG VII in 1892 are collected here. The criterion used for dating the inscriptions has been their use of the epichoric alphabet. Hence it is apparent that some inscriptions may be a number of decades later than 400 B.C. since the introduction of Ionic lettering into Boeotia apparently postdated its introduction into Athens in 403 B. C.² The order of cities followed is that of IG VII. For inscription only the major source is given to which the reader may refer for the other sources. The abbreviations employed are those found in the Oxford Classical Dictionary. The Ionic alphabet has been used to transcribe the inscriptions with a few exceptions. These exceptions are: the letters E and O are transcribed $\bar{\epsilon}$ and \bar{o} respectively when they represent long vowels; the spiritus asper is transcribed H when it is included in the original, leaving the use of ' as a matter of editing; a few letters occur which are not found in the Ionic alphabet such as

¹See Appendix A for an Index to the inscriptions.

²Buck, GD, p. 19; P.M. Fraser and T. Rönne, Boeotian and West Greek Tombstones (Lund, 1957), p. 36 n. 11, give a terminus ante quem of 350 B.C. for the epichoric alphabet in Boeotia.

koppa (ϙ) and the letter ⌊ which represents a sound mid-way between E and I and is confined to the Boeotian dialect. The accents are of course also a matter of editing. The following epigraphical symbols are to be noted.³

α	=	α (etc.) uncertain or incomplete
()	=	letter omitted in error
< >	=	letter included in error
[]	=	letter(s) restored by editors
[...]	=	two (etc.) letters lost
[ϙ.⁵]	=	about 5 (etc.) letters lost
[---]	=	unknown number of letters lost
	=	start of a new line on the stone (metal, clay, etc.)

I. Tanagra

1-23 SEG XIX 349 a-y. Gravestones of the 6th/5th century B.C.

1.	<u>SEG</u> XIX 349 a	Ἐπὶ Ἀεσίμει
2.	<u>Ibid.</u> b	Ἐπὶ Δαισικλεῖ
3.	<u>Ibid.</u> c	Ἐπὶ Λαιοβόται
4.	<u>Ibid.</u> d	Ἐπὶ Μελϙ.⁵.³.ιε--
5.	<u>Ibid.</u> e	Ἐπὶ Σέλαε
6.	<u>Ibid.</u> f	Ἀ---
7.	<u>Ibid.</u> g	Ἀθανοδο--

³The symbols used are from Buck, GD, p. 183; L. H. Jeffery, The Local Scripts, xx.

8.	<u>Ibid.</u> h	Ἀρι[σ]τ[ο]γίτα
9.	<u>Ibid.</u> j	Διοτίμα
10.	<u>Ibid.</u> k	Εὐάνγελο[ς]
11.	<u>Ibid.</u> l	Εὐδρομος
12.	<u>Ibid.</u> m	Ἐφιπ---
13.	<u>Ibid.</u> n	Θιόκλια
14.	<u>Ibid.</u> p	Ηιάρῶν
15.	<u>Ibid.</u> q	Ηίπαρχος
16.	<u>Ibid.</u> r	Κόρα
17.	<u>Ibid.</u> s	Κόρα
18.	<u>Ibid.</u> t	Παῖς
19.	<u>Ibid.</u> u	Παῖς
20.	<u>Ibid.</u> v	Πασέα
21.	<u>Ibid.</u> w	Προθυμίδας
22.	<u>Ibid.</u> x	Φιλοξένα
23.	<u>Ibid.</u> y	Φιλόξενος

24-33 SEG XIX 350 a-k. Uncertain fragments.

24.	<u>SEG</u> XIX 350 a	--δα--
25.	<u>Ibid.</u> b	--δα--
26.	<u>Ibid.</u> c	---δας
27.	<u>Ibid.</u> d	---νοα
28.	<u>Ibid.</u> e Boustrophedon	→ .A
		← ΣΧΕΣΙΝ
		ἐπέθε[κε---
		...NA

29. Ibid. f ..ΕΙΑ
 30. Ibid. g → ΘΙ..
 ← ΕΕΜ
 31. Ibid. h E^{c.3}...ΙΟΙ
 ΙΔΙ
 32. Ibid. j ΜΙ
 33. Ibid. k ...αἰδοι

34-35 SEG II 188-189. Gravestones of men who died in the battle of Delium, 424 B.C.

34. SEG II 188. Κοίρανος
 35. Ibid. 189. Σαυγένε̄ς

36. SEG XXII 375. Gravestone of the 6th/5th century B.C.
 Another name is read under the name Meneclis of IG VII 644.
 (cf SEG XIX 342.)

[H]εγεσίας

37. SEG XV 316. New reading of IG VII 3501. 6th/5th century B.C.

[Π]αῖδε̄ς ἐ[ποῑε̄σ]αν μνᾱ̃μ' ἐνθάδ[ε] πατρὶ
 θανόντι Γ[ά]θ[ο|ν]ι χσενίαν Ηιποσύναν τε σοφῶι

38. SEG XIX 336. New reading of IG VII 579.
 600/576 B.C. Δέρμυ(ι)

39-44 SEG XIX 337. New readings for IG VII 585.

39. Col. I 1. 5 (I₅) Ἀρ[ισστο]τέλες

40. I₆ Μοέριχο[ς]
 41. II₁₄ Ἀπιόμναστος
 42. III₆ Φάλγρις
 43. IV₃ Σαγυθινίδα
 44. IV₅ Βυλία

45-58 SEG XIX 338-348. 6th/5th century B.C. Better readings of stones already in IG VII.

45. SEG XIX 338; IG VII 597. [H](ι)ππίξενο[ς]
 46. Ibid. 339; Ibid. 611. vacat ΧΟΕ
 47. Ibid. 340; Ibid. 612. the letter A is inscribed on the bottom of the stone.
 48. Ibid. 341; Ibid. 614, 675. Ἀν[τ]ιμάχα
 49. Ibid. 342; Ibid. 644. Με[ν]έκλες
 50. Ibid. 343; Ibid. 653. Ὀλύμπιχος
 51. Ibid. 344; Ibid. 670. Χοιρ...
 52. Ibid. 345; Ibid. 674. Μελέφυλος
 53. Ibid. 346; Ibid. 1183. Μικυλῖνα
 54. Ibid. 347; Ibid. 3503. Ἐπὶ Φεγονόαι
 55. Ibid. 348; Ibid. 3511. There is nothing for certain except Θειο.ιοτ...

56-57 L. Bizard, BCH XXIX, p. 372. Gravestones in the epichoric alphabet.

56. Ibid. no. 1. Ἀγαθοκλεῖς
 57. Ibid. no. 3. Πειλεκρίτα

II. Plataea

1. W. Peek, Hermes LXXII (1951), 232 f. New reading of IG VII 1670.⁴

[Δ]άματρος τόδ' ἄγαλμα [φερεσβίου ἀγλαονάρπου]
 [ἐ]νθάδε γ' [ε]ἰσυράοντι σέ[βας στῆσαν συνέταιροι]
 [Τ]εισάμενος Ψυδάδας καὶ -----

After the καὶ he believes there is another name; for στῆσαν συνέταιροι he also prefers στῆσαντο μ' ἀπαρχέν.

III. Thespieae

1. SEG XV 324. 5th century B.C.

[Ηι]ερὰ [Ἀφρ]ο[δίτ]ες Θεσπίας

- 2-20 SEG XIX 352 a-u. Gravestones in the epichoric alphabet.

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|-----------------|
| 2. | <u>SEG</u> XIX 352 a | [Ἀ]πολλόδ[ωρ]ος |
| 3. | <u>Ibid.</u> b | Αὔτιμος |
| 4. | <u>Ibid.</u> c | Δαμοθάλῃς |
| 5. | <u>Ibid.</u> d | [Δ]αμοσθένῃς |
| 6. | <u>Ibid.</u> e | Ἐνκλέῃ[ς] |
| 7. | <u>Ibid.</u> f | Ἐτέαρχος |
| 8. | <u>Ibid.</u> g | Εὐ[α](ν)[ο]ρίδα |
| 9. | <u>Ibid.</u> h | Εὐγενίδας |

⁴W. K. Pritchett, A. J. Arch. LXI (1957), p. 10 dates this inscription as well as IG VII 1671 in the 5th century B.C.

10.	<u>Ibid.</u> j	[Εύ]θοίνα
11.	<u>Ibid.</u> k	Εύρύαλος
12.	<u>Ibid.</u> l	Εύτελῆα
13.	<u>Ibid.</u> m	Ἐχεμενείδ[α]ς
14.	<u>Ibid.</u> n	Φά(δ)οικο[ς]
15.	<u>Ibid.</u> p	Φερ(γ)αινέτα
16.	<u>Ibid.</u> q	Καλαρέτα
17.	<u>Ibid.</u> r	Κάμι[ς] or Καμί[ς]
18.	<u>Ibid.</u> s	Κλεο---
19.	<u>Ibid.</u> t	Κορτύνι[ος]
20.	<u>Ibid.</u> u	Κραττίδα

21-38 SEG XIX 353 a-ε. Gravestones in the epichoric alphabet.

21.	<u>Ibid.</u> 353 a	Μικρίνας
22.	<u>Ibid.</u> b	[Μ]νασαρέτα
23.	<u>Ibid.</u> c	[Ν]ικοκλέε[ς]
24.	<u>Ibid.</u> d	[Χσ]ενόδαμ[ος]
25.	<u>Ibid.</u> e	Ξενοφάμιος
26.	<u>Ibid.</u> f	Ξενόφιλος
27.	<u>Ibid.</u> g	Ὀ[ν]ασό
28.	<u>Ibid.</u> h	Πύρρος
29.	<u>Ibid.</u> j	Σελίνιον
30.	<u>Ibid.</u> k	Φιλο---
31.	<u>Ibid.</u> l	Φρυνίσκος
32.	<u>Ibid.</u> m	Φυλάρχα
33.	<u>Ibid.</u> n	Ἀ..υ.ε.ξ[ενο]ς [Ηι]ραναίου

34. Ibid. p --εθαδαρ---
35. Ibid. q 'Αμφῖα
36. Ibid. r [X]ιονίχα
37. Ibid. s ['Αρ]ιφάμιο[ς]
38. Ibid. t ---δαο

39-53 SEG XIX 354 a-q. Gravestones in the epichoric alphabet.

39. Ibid. 354a 'Αλφῖνος
40. Ibid. b 'Ανχεθέα
41. Ibid. c Δαῖλι[ς] or Δαῖλί[ς]
42. Ibid. d Διόδορος
43. Ibid. e 'Επάληες
44. Ibid. f θάλεια
45. Ibid. g θύλακος
46. Ibid. h Κλεφεκράτεια
47. Ibid. j Πεισιμελίδας
48. Ibid. k Σίβυλλα
49. Ibid. l Ηύλ[ι]μος
50. Ibid. m Ηυλλῶ
51. Ibid. n Φανυλλίς
52. Ibid. p Φίλαμος
53. Ibid. q Χίονις or Χιονίς

54-57 SEG XIX 355 a-d. Gravestones in the epichoric alphabet.

54. Ibid. 355a Λυσέα ἔμ[ί]

55. Ibid. b Μνασαρέτα
 56. Ibid. c [Παν]ελόπα
 57. Ibid. d Πρα(ξ)ιχο(ς)

58-61 A. Plassart, BCH L (1926), p. 383 f. 625/600 B.C.

58. Ibid. p. 385 no. 1 ---ει τῶ 'Ελιϱῶν[ίῶ]

Jeffery, The Local Scripts, pp. 94, 402 no. 6 conjectures the following :

[Ηιαρόν ε̣]μ̣ι τῶ 'Ελιϱῶν[ιῶ---]

59. Ibid. p. 388 no. 3 Ηέρῶι Κασστορίδαι
 60. Ibid. p. 390 no. 4 [Ηῆρακ]λει̣ θεσπι̣ῃ̣ς ἀνέθειαν
 61. Ibid. no. 5 [Ηό]ρος | τῶ Ηιαρῶ

62-71 Gravestones of the 5th century B.C.

62. SEG II 196 [Μ]ε[λά]νθιος
 63. Ibid. 201 'Αριστονόα
 64. Ibid. 205 Εὐάκεστος
 65. Ibid. 217 'Ονφαλίῶν
 66. Ibid. 218 'Ροδοπίχα
 67. Ibid. 220 [Ῥ]ανδρος
 68. Ibid. 222 'Αριστόχσενος
 69. Ibid. 223 Πασιχαρῖνος
 70. Ibid. 224λλχα
 71. Ibid. 237 τῶπόλλωνος : [Ηι]ερόν

72. H. Goldman, Excavations at Eutresis⁵ (Cambridge, Mass., 1931), p. 237. An inscribed crater rim with letters characteristic of 550/500 B.C.
[τ]οῦ Χαριέδαό εἰμε
73. Ibid. p. 282 no. 3. A gravestone with letters characteristic of c. 500 B.C.
Κριτόλαος
- 74-76 New readings of IG VII 1880.
74. SEG XV 325. Friedländer reads Ὀλιγέ|δαι not Ὀλιγε[ί]|δαι; W. Peek contends that Friedländer should have read Ὀσθίλος, ὅ[ι] in line four.
75. Wilhelm Bannier, B. Phil. Woch XXXVII (1917), p. 1443 corrects the reading of the first lines to:
μνᾱμ' Ἐπολιγεί|δα μ' ὁ πατέρ̃ ἐ|πέθεκε θανόν|τι.
76. E. Loch, B. Phil Woch. XXXVIII (1918), p. 167f. disagrees with Bannier's reading and prefers the reading: μνᾱμ' ἐπ' Ὀλιγεί|δαι μ' ὁ πατέρ̃ [ἐ]|πέθεκε θανόν|τι Ὀσθίλος, ὅι πένθος θεκεν|ἀποφθίμενος.
p. 979f. Bannier argues for his reading of the first line and in addition says that the reading of ὅι in the second line should be ὅς. The best reading from 75. and 76. is then: μνᾱμ' ἐπ' Ὀλιγέ|δαι μ' ὁ πατέρ̃ [ἐ]|πέθεκε θανόν|τι Ὀσθίλος, ὅς πένθος θεκεν|ἀποφθίμενος.

⁵IG VII has been followed by including Eutresis in the territory of Thespieae.

77. SEG II 251. G. P. Oikonomos has a new reading of IG VII 1890. In line one he reads: Ἀγάθονι

78-81 SEG XIX 356. A. Plassart gives new readings for inscriptions published in SEG II.

78. Ibid. 356a; SEG II 196. [Κλ]εφάνθιος

79. Ibid. d; Ibid. 217. Ὀμφαλίον

80. Ibid. f; Ibid. 220. Σᾶνδρος

81. Ibid. h; Ibid. 224. Ὀλ[υμ]πίχα

IV. Thisbe

1. SEG III 377. An archaic inscription on the rim of a cotylus.

Γοργίνιος ἐμὶ, ὁ κότυλος καλὸς κ[αλ]ῶ

2. SEG XV 327. W. Peek gives a new reading of IG VII 2247, the first line. (2247)

Φάνεος φίλο[ς ἐνθάδε κεῖται]

V. Thebes

1-2 SEG II 187 a-b. Gravestones of 450/400 B.C.

1. SEG II 187a Μνάσων

2. Ibid. b Πύνηων

3. SEG XVI 305. A fragment found in the museum of Thebes.

c. 590/75 B.C.

[Ῥ]υγαιδοιο -----

- 4-5 SEG XVII 217 a-b. Gravestones.

4. SEG XVII 217a

Φαρτίας

5. Ibid. b

Ἐπὶ Κλευσίαι

6. SEG XXII 417. 6th century B.C.

[Ἀπόλλων]ι Ηισμ[ενίῳ]----]

-----εῖς κα-----

7. F. Eichler, Glotta XVIII p. 1f. 6th/7th century B.C. A cryballos bearing the signature of a potter.

Φίθε μ' εἰποίησε

8. J. and L. Robert, Rev. Ét. Grec. XLVII (1934), pp. 226-227.
447 B.C.⁶

[Ἀπόλλωνι] Ηισμενίῳ[ι] | [Σάμ]μῳ ἄ[ρ]χοντος |

[Κορο]νεῖς ἀνέθειαν

9. D. M. Robinson, A. J. Arch. XLVI (1952), pp. 180-182. A bronze vase of the 5th century B.C. with the inscription:

τῶν θεῶν αἰθλῶν

⁶This date is given by G. de Sanctis, Riv. Fil. LX (1932), p. 424f.

10. Jeffery, The Local Scripts, pp. 94, 402 no. 1. A bronze statuette of a warrior. 700-675 B.C.

Μάντικλος μ' ἀνέθεκε φεναβόλῳ ἀργυροτόχῳ
τὰς <δ>δέ|κατας· τὺ δε Φοίβε δίδοι χαριφέτταν ἀμοίϛ[αν]

- 11-14 SEG II 190f. Gravestones with letters of the 6th century.
B.C.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-----------------|
| 11. | <u>SEG</u> II 190. | Ἐπὶ Πολυχάρμοι |
| 12. | <u>Ibid.</u> 191. | Θίθεε : Σόλῳ[ν] |
| 13. | <u>Ibid.</u> 192. | Θριφόνδας |
| 14. | <u>Ibid.</u> 214. | Σμικρίῳ[ν] |

- 15-23 SEG II 193f. Gravestones with letters of the 5th century
B.C.

- | | | |
|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 15. | <u>Ibid.</u> 193. | Πολυτιμίδας |
| 16. | <u>Ibid.</u> 194a. | Δορίῳ |
| 17. | <u>Ibid.</u> 195. | Ἐροττίχα |
| 18. | <u>Ibid.</u> 197. | Ὀπσιάδας Φλιάκιος |
| 19. | <u>Ibid.</u> 200. | Κάλλις or Καλλίς |
| 20. | <u>Ibid.</u> 203. | Ἀριστῶ |
| 21. | <u>Ibid.</u> 209. | Ἀρχῖνος Ηισστιαεὺς |
| 22. | <u>Ibid.</u> 212. | Πασίκλεια |
| 23. | <u>Ibid.</u> 216. | Ἀνδροκλείδας |

- 24-32 Wilhelm Vollgraff, BCH XXV (1901), p. 364 no. 6f. Gravestones
in the epichoric alphabet.

24. Ibid. Νικαρέ[τ]α
25. Ibid. no. 7. Κουδιππίδα
26. Ibid. no. 8. Εὐλάχων
27. Ibid. no. 9. Καφίσα
28. Ibid. no. 10. Δεξιπίδας
29. Ibid. no. 11. Ἀμφαρέτα
30. Ibid. no. 12. Καφίσα
31. Ibid. p. 365, no. 13. Παννὸ
32. Ibid. no. 16. Μίχα
33. Ibid. p. 363. A new reading of IG VII 2452.
 Ηιαρὸν | Γᾱς Μακαίρα|ς Τελεσσφόρῳ

VI. Acraephia

1. SEG I 143. An inscription in epichoric lettering found in the temple of Apollo Ptoön.
 Ηᾱς Κνοπ[ίονος παῖ]ς ἔλαυν' Ἡο[μόνυμος]
2. SEG II 185. An inscription on a gravestone with a warning.
 Μεξυλλεῖο | ἐντὸς | vacant 18 cm. | δάφναν |
 με δρέπε· || [ζα]μία | [κρ]ιὸς | [αῖ]ξ
3. J. and L. Robert, Rev. Ét. Grec. LIII (1940), p. 211 no. 58, give the reading by P. Teyssier and L. Bizard of the first two lines of the preceding inscription.

μὲ ξυλλεῖο ἐντός

Teyssier and E. Bourguet understand this to mean μὲ ξυλλέγου with the passage of gamma to yod. Teyssier translates it as follows: "ne ramasse pas de bois à l'intérieur." This is an attractive reading for two reasons: 1) The Boeotian dialect, as in the Tanagrean poetess Corinna and in Aristophanes' imitations, does occasionally substitute iota for gamma;⁷ 2) If Μεξυλλεῖο is a name, the etymology is uncertain.

4. SEG XXII 428. Dedicatory inscription of the 6th century B.C.

Εὐφάγῶν ἀνέθεκε τῷ π[όλῳ]νι τῷ Πτοιεῖ

5. Ibid. 430. 6th/5th century B.C.

----- ἄρχοντος Ἀκραιφιῆς

[ἀνέθειαν] τῷ Ἡρόι τῷ Πτοῖοι

-----ΗΚΑΣ-----

- 6-15 P. Guillon, Les trépieds du Ptoion. (Paris, 1943), Appendix

II, p. 54f. Dedicatory inscriptions on columns.

6. Ibid. no. 1. Middle of the 6th century B.C.

Σιμονίδᾱ ἄρχοντος τῷ Ἡρόι τῷ Πτοῖοι

Ἀκριφιῆς ἀνέθεαν

Ἀκριφιῆς should perhaps be emended to Ἀκρ(α)φιῆς.

⁷Buck, GD, p. 59 no. 62. 3.

7. Ibid. p. 55, no. 3. c. 500 B.C.
[-name-] ἄρχοντος vacat
8. Ibid. no. 4. c. 500 B.C.
[---H]έρῶ[ι-----]
9. Ibid. no. 5. c. 400 B.C.
[---'Ακραίφι]ῆες ἀνέθειαν
10. Ibid. no. 6. 450/500 B.C.
[-name- ἄ]ρχοντος 'Ακρ[α]ίφιῆες
[τῶι Ἡέρῶι τῶι Πτοῦ]ῶι ἀνέθειαν
11. Ibid. pp. 55-56, no. 7. c. 450 B.C. A new reading of IG VII 2734. [---'Ακρ]αίφιῆες<σι> Ἡέρῶι Πτοῦ[ῶι]
Guillon regards the dative plural ending εσσι as a mistake of the engraver because all extant examples of this word are in the nominative. However an expression such as [-name(s)- ἀνέθειαν ἐν 'Ακρ]αίφιῆεσσι could be used for dedication at the temple by non-residents of Acraephia.
12. Ibid. no. 8. 425/400 B.C.
[-name- ἄρχο]ντος 'Ακρα(ι)φ[ιῆες----]
13. Ibid. p. 57, no. 9. c. 450 B.C.
[-name- ἄρχ]ον[τ]ος -----
14. Ibid. no. 10. Only the letter A of an inscription which could pertain to the same column as the two preceding fragments.
15. Ibid. no. 11. Only the letters OI which could belong to 12 or 13 supra.

16-17 Ibid. pp. 57, 58. Dedicatory inscriptions in the epichoric alphabet on other than columns.

16. Ibid. p. 57 no. 1.

[τῶι Ἡέρῶι τῶι Πτ]οῖῶι

[Ἀκραιφι]ῆες ἀνέθεαν

[-name-] ἄρχοντος

17. Ibid. p. 58 no. 2.

Πυ[ρ]ίδαο ἄρχοντος Ἀκραιφ[ι]ῆες ἀνέθει[α]ν [τ]ῶι

Πτοῖῶι Ἡ[έρῶι]

18. Ibid. p. 47, no. 1. 500/450 B.C. Signature of an artist.

Τυνίῶν ἐποίεσε

19. Buck, GD, 37, p. 227. c. 550/525 B.C. An epigram of four hexameter verses inscribed boustrophedon on a small tile which is broken at the bottom.

Καλῦδὸν ἄγαλμα Φάνακτι Φ[εναβόλῶι Ἀπόλῶνι

---]ορίδας ποίησε μ' Ἐχέστροτος. αὐτὰρ ἔπεμψαν

[-----]ον Πτοιῆφι

τὸς τὴ Φάναχος, φεφύλαχσο, δίδοι δ' ἄρ(ε)τάν [τε καὶ

ὄλβον]

20. Holleaux, BCH X (1886), pp. 269f. and XI (1187), pp. 275f,

283. A dedication inscribed boustrophedon on a kouros.

c. 500 B.C.

← Πυθίας ὀκραιφ[ιευς] | καὶ Α(ῖ)σχυρίῶν ἀνέ[θεταν] |

→ φιλ[---] | Πτοι[---ἀργ]υροτόχῶι

21-25 Paul Perdrizet, BCH XXII (1898), pp. 253f. Gravestones in the epichoric alphabet.

- | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-------------|
| 21. | <u>Ibid.</u> p. 253 no. 5. | [Θι]όδορος |
| 22. | <u>Ibid.</u> no. 6. | Χαροπίς |
| 23. | <u>Ibid.</u> no. 8. | Προξένα |
| 24. | <u>Ibid.</u> p. 254, no. 11. | Λάῒσος |
| 25. | <u>Ibid.</u> no. 12. | Διοκρένε[ς] |

VII. Haliartus

1-2 R. P. Austin, BSA XXVIII (1926-27), pp. 134f. Gravestones of about 500/450 B.C.

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|------------------|
| 1. | <u>Ibid.</u> p. 134, no. 1. | Ἄριστον |
| 2. | <u>Ibid.</u> p. 135, no. 2. | [Κ]αφισόδορος[ς] |

3. L. Bizard, BCH XXIX (1905), p. 102, no. 1. Gravestone in the epichoric alphabet.

Ὀρσίλοχος

VIII. Lebadea

1. J. Jannoray, BCH LXIV-LXV (1940-41), p. 55. Dedicatory inscription of the 5th century B.C.

Ἀπόλλο[νι]

ΠΟ -----

IX. Inscriptions of Uncertain Boeotian Origin

1. SEG XXII 404. Dedicatory inscription of the 5th century B.C.

It is possibly from Thespieae.

→ Σοτίμα ἀνέθεκε Ἀπόλῶνι πλατυτόχῳ τὰν τιμὰν

← ἐπιθε.¹⁻² (either ἐπιθε[ῖς] or ἐπίθε[ς])

← ταῖς κατόπισθε κόραις.

2. Ibid. 421. 575/550 B.C.

Θοτ-----

3. Jeffery, The Local Scripts, p. 94, no. 5. 625-600 B.C. A fragment of a lebes which comes from Thebes according to Jeffery and from Tanagra according to Buck, GD, 38, p. 228.

Δεμοθέρες | Ηιαρὸν Ἀπόλῶνος Καρυκεῖο

According to Jeffery the name Δεμοθέρες is in Euboic lettering and dialect.

CHAPTER V

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BOEOTIAN DIALECT AND SCRIPT¹

A. The Epichoric Alphabet.²

1. Boeotian usually has Ψ for X but there are examples of X (IG VII³ 638, 1947, 3148) and \vdash (617, 2577). The last two letters are characteristic of the Attic, Ionic and Doric alphabets.

2. The letter Ξ is usually $\Psi\Sigma$, $X\Sigma$, X and \vdash but there are also examples of Ξ (2591, 2427₅, VI 23⁴) which is a letter form characteristic of the Ionic, Corinthian and Argive alphabets.

3. The letter \vdash which is a compromise between E and I is confined to Boeotia. There are ten examples from Thespieae and one example from Thebes (2456).

B. Aeolic Characteristics in Common with Lesbian and Thessalian.

(B4 is also Delphian, Pamphylian, Locrian and Elean; B5 is also

¹More than 80% of the early inscriptions come from Tanagra, Thespieae and Thebes. With the exception of A1-2, B2 and E7 the examples cited for each section exhaust the data.

²See Jeffery, The Local Scripts; Buck, GD, pp. 17-19.

³Unless otherwise indicated, the inscriptions are from IG VII.

⁴This reference is to chap. IV sec. VI no. 23. Henceforth this system will be employed for citations from chap. IV.

Arcado-Cyprian)⁵

1. Labial instead of a dental.

Tanagra: Βελφίς 619 (Δελφίς); Πελεξενίς 654, Πειλεκρίτα
I 57 (=Τεῖλε-); Φεταλός 664 (Θεταλός).

2. Patronymic adjective instead of the genitive singular of the father's name.

Thebes: [Φα]στίας Πτοῦλλιο[ς] 2427₈, Μέννει Διοζότι[ος]
2427₉, 'Οπσιάδας | Φλιάκιος V 18.

The adjective occurs instead of a genitive in other usages.

Thisbe: Γοργίνιός ἐμὶ ὁ κότυλος καλὸς κ[αλ]ῶ IV 1.

When the name itself is a patronymic form in -δας the genitive is regularly used.

Plataea: Γοργίδαὸς ἐμὶ 1685

Thespiae: [τ]οῦ Χαριέδαο ἐμέ III 81.

Thebes: Λύσιας Κλιδαμίδα[ο] 2427₄.

3. ρε = ρι

Acraephia: Διοκρένε[ς] VI 25.

4. Dative plural of consonant stems -εσσι.

Acraephia: [---'Ακρ]αιφιέεσσι VI II, 2734.

5. ρο = ρα

Tanagra: 'Ερότειο[ς] 3507; but 'Εράτων 585 III₇.

Thespiae: Βρόχυλλο[ς] 1908 ; Καλλίστροτος 1888 e₈, i₅;

⁵For the linguistic features in sections B-F I have used Buck, GD, esp. pp. 147-154; F. Bechtel, Die griechischen Dialekte (Berlin, 1963) I, pp. 215-311.

Πολύστροτος d_5 ; Σῶσ[τρ]οτίδας i_2 .

Thebes: Νικοστρότ[ιος] 2427 , Πολύστροτα 2572 , Σῶσίμβροτος
2574(a) , Ἐροτίων 3624 , Ἐροττίχα V 17.

Acraephia: Ἐχέστροτος VI 19.

C. Characteristics in Common with Thessalian

1. Θεόζοτος instead of Θεόδοτος, etc.

Tanagra: Θεόζοτος 585 III₁₅.

Thebes: Διοζότι[ος] 2427₉.

Acraephia: Θειόσδοτος 2733.

D. West Greek and Northwest Greek Characteristics

1. τ for σ .

Origin uncertain: δίδῶτι (for δίδωσι), Εὐτρῆτίφαντος (for
Εὐτρησις) 3467.

2. ἱαρός = ἱερός.

Thespiae: ἱαρός III 61; ἱερός III 1, 71.

Thebes: ἱαρός 2452 (V 33), Jeffery, The Local Scripts, p. 402 no. 2.

Acraephia: ἱαρός 2735.

3. Ἄρταμις = Ἄρτεμις.

Tanagra: Ἄρτάμιδος 546.

4. πρᾶτος = πρῶτος.

Thebes: Πρατόλαος 3599, Πρατόχαρις 3661.

E. In common with Various Other Dialects

1. I from E before vowels. Lesbian, Thessalian, Arcadian, Cyprian, Cretan, Laconian, Heracleian, Argolic, Corinthian.

a) ε = E

Tanagra: Ἀμινοκλέε̄ς 585 III₈, Θεόζοτος 585 III₁₅,

Φισοκλέε̄ς 585 IV₁₀, Τιμασίθεος 662.

Thespieae: Ἀμφίηλεα 1898, [H]ι(π)ποκλέε̄ς 1904, Κλέον 1889₁₀, Κλεόν[ιχος] 1889₁₀, Ἀνχεθέα III.40,

Ἐνκλέε̄[ς] III 6, Λυσέα III.54, [N]ινοκλέε̄ς III 23.

Thisbe: Θεοῖς 2229.

Thebes: Θεαγένε̄ς 2563, Θεοκτίδας 2566, ἀνέθεαν 2455.

Acraephia: ἀνέθεαν VI 6, 16.

Coronea: Μνασιθέα 2991.

Lebadea: Θεαγένε̄ς 3130, Θεοκ[λ---] 3086.

b) ε = EI

Tanagra: [Ἀ]μεινόκλεια 590, Θειφίτοτο[ς] 3511, Θειο.ι.οτ I 55.

Plataea: Ἐπιγένεια 1696, ἀνέθειαν 1671.

Thespieae: [Δα]μοθάλεια 1909, Φειαρῖνος 1919, [Κ]λεεσθένεια 1928, ἀνέθειαν III 60.

Thebes: Αὐτοκράτεια 2555; Θειογίτα 2565; Κράτεια 3599(a);

Πασίκλεια 2571, V 22; ἀνέθειαν V 8.

Acraephia: Θειόσδοτος 2733; ἀνέθειαν VI 9, 10, 17.

Orchomenus: ἀνέθειαν Jeffery, The Local Scripts, pp. 95, 402 no. 11.

c) ε = ι.

Thespieae: Ἀρξικλῆ̄ς, Πολυκλῆ̄ς, Προκλῆ̄ς, Κλεγγέν̄ς 1888a₅,
 b₂, f₇, i₁; Ἀμφῆ̄α III 35; Εὐτέλ̄α III 12;
 Προκλῆ̄ς 1943.

d) ε = I

Tanagra: Ηιππόκλ̄ια 637, Θιόκλ̄ια I 13, Θιομνάστα 631,
 Θιοτέλ̄ια 632.

Thespieae: Μελάνθ̄ιος 1933, III 62 (III 78); Ξανθί̄ας 1938.

Thebes: Ἐροτί̄ον 3634, Θιογένειος 2427₁₇, Λυσί̄ας 2427₄.

Haliartus: Καλλί̄α 2852.

Coronea: Θιαγέν̄ια 2891.

Lebadea: Προκλί̄εσς 3117.

Orchomenus: ---νοκλί̄ες 3228.

Chaeronea: Εὐξί̄θιος 3435.

Anthedon: Θιογιτῶ̄ 4180.

2. ττ from τ̣ and θ̣. Cretan.

Tanagra: Φε(τ)ταλός 664 (for Θεσσαλός)

A dental + σ should give the same result.⁶ However Τελεσσφόρῶ 2452 (Thebes) and ἔκτελέσαντι 1794 (Thespieae) are notable exceptions. The former with σσ is characteristic of most dialects while the latter with σ is an Attic, Ionic and Arcadian characteristic.

3. δδ, initial δ ζ. Thessalian, Elean, Cretan, Laconian.

Thespieae: Πολύδδαλος 1888a₉.

⁶ See Buck, GD, 82, p. 70.

Lebadea: Ἐμπέδδεις 3086.

Orchomenus: Ἐπίδδαλος Jeffery, The Local Scripts pp. 95, 402 no. 17. (from Delphi)

Thebes: also σδ, Θεϊόσδοτος 2733.

4. F initial and intervocalic frequently. Most dialects except Attic and Ionic.

The examples are numerous both for initial and intervocalic F and are representative of all cities from which sufficient early inscriptions are extant.

5. Nominative singular in - $\bar{\alpha}$ beside - $\bar{\alpha}$ ς. A few examples from other parts of Northwest Greece.

Tanagra: Εὐγυτονίδα 3508, Πασέα I 20.

Thespieae: Καλλέα 1889, Λυσέα III 54.

Thebes: [Εὐ]ορμίδα 3738, Φλίδα 4124.

Haliartus: Καλλία 2852.

Uncertain Origin: Μογέα 3467.

6. Genitive singular masculine in -αο. Most dialects except Attic, Ionic and Arcado-Cyprian.

Plataea: Γοργίδαο 1685.

Thespieae: Χαριέδαο III 72.

Thebes: Ἀμινάδαο 2427₁₀ Κλιδαμίδα[ο] 2427₄, Μεννίδαο 2560.

Acraephia: Πυ[ρ]ίδαο VI 17; but also Σιμονιδᾶ VI 6.

Uncertain Origin: [Εὐ]κλείδαο 3470.

7. Dative singular in αἰ(αι), οἰ(οε). Most dialects have the αἰ, οἰ datives; αι and οε are Boeotian characteristics.

a) αἰ(αι).

Tanagra: Φεγονόαι I 54, Λαιοβόται I 3, [᾿Α]μεινοκλείαι
590, Λυσανίαι 596, Πράυχαι 600, Πολυμιάδαι 602,
᾿Οκίβαι 606.

Plataea: τᾷ Δάματρι 1671.

Thespieae: ᾿Ολιγείδαι 1880 (III 74-76), Κασστορίδαι III 59.
Λιβύσσαι 1893.

Thebes: Κλευσίαι V 5.

Orchomenus: ᾿Αρισστοδίαι 3228, Βακεύραι 3229.

Uncertain Origin: τᾷ γυναικί 3467.

b) οἰ(οε).

Tanagra: Κιτύλοι 579, Διῶνύσοι 550, Φηκαδάμοι 593,
Πολυαράτοι 599.

Plataea: Δαμαενέτοι 1689.

Thespieae: Διῶνύσοι 1794.

Thebes: ᾿Ομολῶῖοι 2456, Πολυχάρμοι V & II, τῷ Καβίροι 3917,
Καβίροι 3962.

Acraephia: τῷ Πτῶῖ 2731.

Orchomenus: τῷ Κυπαρίσσοι 3205.

Uncertain Origin: προῶ 4249. This inscription was
found between Argos and Epidauros but was catalogued with the
Boeotian inscriptions because of the ending -οε.

8. ἑος(ἑφος), ἑῖ(ἑφι). Genitive and Dative singular of nouns

in -ευς. Cyprian, Lesbian, Thessalian, Elean and Homeric.

Acraephia: Πτοῖξο[ς] 2730 ; Πτοῖξι 2729 , 2731, 2732 ;
 τὸπὸρξι 2733 ; Πτοῖξι VI 19.

9. Third plural ending -αν instead of -ν. Locrian, Arcado-Cyprian.

Plataea: ἀνέθειαν 1671.

Thespieae: ἀνέθειαν III 60.

Thebes: ἀνέθειαν 2455, ἀνέθειαν V 8.

Acraephia: ἀνέθειαν VI 6 , 16 ; ἀνέθειαν VI 9, 10, 17.

Orchomenus: ἀνέθειαν Jeffery, The Local Scripts, p. 402 no. 11.

10. Consonant doubling in hypocoristics. There are a few examples in other dialects but this is mainly a Boeotian characteristic.

Tanagra: Ἀκύλλε 585 III₄ ; however Ξενό 597 is an exception.

Thespieae: Φιλλό 1953, Ηυλλό III 50 , ---σίλ[λ]ει 1889_{10. 11} ,
 Δίηκον 1888g₃.

Thebes: Ἀμφοττό 4248 ; Θίθεε V 12 ; Μέννει 2427₉ ; Παννό V
 31 ; Πτοῖλλε 2427₁₂ , 3582 ; ---αηό 3724 ; ---ρύλλει
 3705 ; however Φίθεε V 7 ; [Κ]εφάλε 3634 are exceptions.

Acraephia: Καλάμμε 2745 , Ξεννό 2749.

Haliartus: Καλοννό 2853.

Orchomenus: Κεφαλίς 3230, Κυδίλλε 3236.

Anthedon: ---ορρό 4182.

11. Names in -όνδας. Thessalian, Phocian, Megarian, and Euboean.

Tanagra: Ἀέσχρο^ςν^ςδας 550 ; Χαρο^ςν^ςδας 585 II₆, IV₇.

Thespieae: Πειθο^ςν^ςδας 1941 ; Στι^ςν^ςδας 1888b₆ , ---^ςν^ςδας
1888c₁₂.

Thebes: Ἀγ^ςμ^ςον^ςδας 2456 ; Δαι^ςτο^ςν^ςδας 2457, 3575, 3576, 3618 ;
Θρι^ςφο^ςν^ςδας V 13.

12. ἰθύς = Attic εὐθύς. Ionic.

Thespieae: Ἰθυ^ςδί^ςκ[α] 1922.

F. Special Boeotian Characteristics

1. Hypocoristics in -ει. See E 10 supra.

2. Early change of ει > ι.

a) ει

Thespieae: Εὐκλει^ςδας 1915, Πεισιμελ^ςίδας III 47.

Thebes: Ἀνδροκλει^ςδας V 23.

b) ι

Thebes: Ἀγ^ςμ^ςον^ςδας 2456.

c) ι

Tanagra: Εὐκλ^ςίδας 585 IV₅.

Thebes: [Εὐ]κλ^ςίδας 2427₁₀ , Φί^ςθε^ς V. 7(= Πει^ςθε^ς -)

Coronea: Πισιδ^ςορί^ςδας 2895.

3. αε, οε, = αι, οι elsewhere.

See 7 supra in addition to the following:

Tanagra: Ἀβαε^ςόδο^ςρος 585 I₁₀, 612 ; Αέ^ςσιμει I 1 ; Αέ^ςσχρο^ςν^ςδας
Αέ^ςγί^ςτ[θε^ς] 550 ; Ἀρι^ςστο^ςθο^ςενος 585 I ; Κοέ^ςρανος

585 IV₁ ; Μοῦριχο[ς] I 40 (585 I₆); Φαενίδι 605;

Χοερίλος 585 IV₁₁ ; Χοε--- I 46.

Acraephia: Λάῃσος VI 24.

CHAPTER VI

DIALECT PATTERN WITHIN BOEOTIA

It is difficult to trace much of a dialect pattern within Boeotia since there are an insufficient number of early inscriptions from cities throughout Boeotia. The most that can be done is to note some local peculiarities. However these local differences can only be significant as differences when they are compared to cities from which numerous early inscriptions are extant.

Two of the most marked peculiarities of Boeotia are confined to separate localities within Boeotia. The first of these is the use of the letter \vdash which is characteristic of Thespieae. Although there is also one example of \vdash from Thebes, many more would have been expected because of the large number of early inscriptions from Thebes. Furthermore, the epigraphists are uncertain on the reading 'Αγ \vdash μ $\acute{\alpha}$ ονδας in 2456.¹ The second of the local peculiarities is the use of $\alpha\epsilon, \omicron\epsilon$ for $\alpha\iota, \omicron\iota$ which is characteristic of Tanagra and Plataea.² There are, however, also

¹p. Foucart, BCH III (1879), p. 130 reads 'Απαμ $\acute{\alpha}$ ονδας or 'Αγαμ $\acute{\alpha}$ ονδας. Dittenberger, however, who edited IG VII considers that there are many more stones with the letter \vdash which were read wrongly as E, I or A.

²Although $\alpha\epsilon$ occurs only twice and $\omicron\epsilon$ only once at Plataea, this is highly significant since there are only seven early inscriptions from Plataea. Further, there are no examples of $\alpha\iota$ or $\omicron\iota$ in these inscriptions.

two examples of $\omicron\epsilon$ from Thebes and one example of $\alpha\epsilon$ at Acraephia. The two examples from Thebes are insignificant, particularly when they are compared with the numerous examples of $\omicron\iota$ found in the same words (i.e. $\tau\omicron\iota \text{ Καβίροι}$). The $\alpha\epsilon$ from Acraephia is more important. It may indicate either that $\alpha\epsilon$, $\omicron\epsilon$ are characteristic of this region as well or that $\Lambda\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ was formerly a resident of Tanagra or Plataea.³ There are, at least, examples of $\alpha\iota$, $\omicron\iota$ at Acraephia which may favour the second alternative. However, the remains from Acraephia are not yet sufficient to justify any conclusion. Because of the large number of early inscriptions from Thespieae, the absence of any examples of $\alpha\epsilon$, $\omicron\epsilon$ from this city further points towards $\alpha\epsilon$, $\omicron\epsilon$ being local peculiarities of Tanagra and Plataea.

No such distinction as Bittenweiser⁴ found between those cities in Boeotia which preserved E before a vowel and those cities which changed the E to an I has been found from the material of the early inscriptions. Bittenweiser (whose material is third century B.C. and later) found that Plataea, Thespieae, Thisbe and Chorsiae preserved E while Tanagra, Thebes, Haliartus, Coronea, Lebadea, Orchomenus and Chaeronea changed the E to I. The early

³This ignores the further possibility that the stonecutter may have made an error.

⁴Bittenweiser, p. 5f.

inscriptions, if any conclusions are drawn at all, rather show a general change in Boeotia from E to I with EI and \vdash occupying intermediary stages of this process.⁵

No other local peculiarities can be drawn from the early inscriptions.

⁵An attempt to establish a chronology of the changes was made but proved fruitless.

CHAPTER VII

ISOGLOSSES BETWEEN THE DIALECT OF BOEOTIA AND OTHER GREEK DIALECTS

Although the use of a particular alphabet does not indicate dialect differences, nevertheless the sharing of various letter forms among a few areas may give an indication of which dialects are also likely to share linguistic features. The letters X and + for X (Chapter V A. 1 supra) as well as Ξ for Ξ (A2) indicate some Ionic and Doric influence on the Boeotian alphabet. Jeffery¹ concluded that Boeotia received its alphabet from Euboea since the Euboean and Boeotian alphabets resemble each other very closely. Since there is only a narrow channel of water separating Euboea and Boeotia, mutual influence is likely.²

The most significant isoglosses between Boeotian and other Greek dialects will now be examined. There are four Aeolic isoglosses with either or both of the other two Aeolic dialects, Lesbian and Thessalian (B 1-3, C 1). There are also four isoglosses with West Greek and Northwest Greek (D 1-4). Thespieae provides a notable exception to one of these (D 2) with $\acute{\iota}\epsilon\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ in two inscriptions rather than $\acute{\iota}\alpha\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$. This is an Attic-Ionic and

¹Jeffery, The Local Scripts, p. 90.

²Chapter II supra.

Arcado-Cyprian characteristic which cannot be attributed to $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\eta$ influence at this early date.³ There is also one isogloss with Cretan (E 2) which provides two interesting exceptions. The first is the use of $\sigma\sigma$ rather than $\tau\tau$, while the second is the use of σ rather than $\tau\tau$. While the former is characteristic of most dialects, the latter is another isogloss with Attic-Ionic and Arcado-Cyprian. These isoglosses together with another important Ionic isogloss, the use of $\iota\theta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ for $\epsilon\upsilon\theta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ (E 12) may support the claim for an Ionic substratum in Boeotia.⁴ The Boeotian dialect also has an isogloss with Locrian and Arcado-Cyprian (E 9). The many Arcado-Cyprian links may indicate a common unity in early times. There is also an isogloss with Thessalian, Phocian, Megarean and Euboean (E 11). The link with Phocis, Euboea and Thessaly is to be expected since Phocis and Euboea share open frontiers with Boeotia⁵ while the invading Boiotoi came from Thessaly.⁶ Although Megara shares no open frontier with Boeotia, contact could have been maintained by sea. The majority of the other isoglosses are with various Doric dialects, thus reinforcing the West Greek characteristics of Boeotian.

³Buck, GD, 13. 1 p. 24.

⁴It must be noted that mutual influence versus independent development of the same trends cannot be decided when only a few isoglosses exist.

⁵Chapter II supra.

⁶Chapter III supra.

Therefore early Boeotian could be described as basically West Greek with a heavy admixture of Aeolic and a few scattered isoglosses with the Ionic dialects.

CHAPTER VIII

CONCLUSION

A historical reconstruction of the early dialect history is all but impossible. There are an insufficient number of inscriptions from the western plain to determine whether there are any dialect peculiarities within this region. The early inscriptions from the northern and southern regions of Boeotia are also too few to show any local differences. The central basin of Boeotia, however, from which most of the early inscriptions come, contrary to what had been expected from the topographical survey, does not constitute a linguistic unity. Tanagra, Plataea and Thespieae at the fringes of the Asopus Valley all exhibit local peculiarities which Thebes at the center of the valley does not share. These differences, therefore must stem from political rather than topographical factors. The differences may in fact reflect the conflict between the invading Boiotoi who took Thebes as their centre, and the previous Boeotian inhabitants.¹ Unfortunately the local differences are not shared with other Greek dialects and hence it cannot be determined which dialect the previous inhabitants spoke. A number of other purely Boeotian characteristics point further to some degree of Boeotian isolation. However

¹Chapter III supra.

there are a few Attic and Ionic isoglosses which may indicate Ionic as a possible substratum, though these isoglosses are too few to indicate an Ionic influence in any one area of Boeotia. Although there are more Aeolic isoglosses than Ionic, the case for an Aeolic substratum in the Boeotian dialect has justly been criticized by R. J. Buck.² It seems very strange that Aeolic would develop in areas so remote from each other as Thessaly and Boeotia. It is much more likely that Aeolic was introduced by the invaders along with the Northwest Greek element. The substratum in Boeotia, although possibly Ionic, has been all but obliterated by Northwest Greek influence extending into Boeotia at the open Phocian frontier as far as the mountainous boundary between Boeotia and Attica. Until more early inscriptions are uncovered, no further historical inferences short of wild conjecture can be made.

²Ibid. p. 9

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APPENDIX A: INDEX TO CHAPTER IV

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APPENDIX B. SOURCES OF THE INSCRIPTIONS OTHER THAN THOSE IN
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A. IG VII.

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(Total of 117 inscriptions.)

Plataea: 1670-71, 1685, 1689-1691, 1696. (7 inscriptions.)

Thespieae: 1792-4, 1873-75, 1877, 1880, 1888-1963. (84 inscriptions.)

Thisbe: 2229-30, 2245, 2247, 2251-2253. (7 inscriptions.)

Siphae: 2369, 2382. (2 inscriptions.)

Chorsiae: (No inscriptions)

Thebes: 2427, 2452, 2455-57, 2459, 2459a, 2526, 2547-52, 2555-63, 2565-80, 2583, 2591, 3575-3734, 3736-4116, 4118-26, 4248. (592 inscriptions.)

Acraephia: 2729-35, 2738-54, 2756, 4163. (26 inscriptions.)

Copae and Hyettus: (No inscriptions)

Haliartus: 2852-53. (2 inscriptions)

Coronea: 2852-53. (2 inscriptions.)

Lebadea: 3086, 3112-17, 3148. (8 inscriptions.)

Orchomenus: 3205, 3225, 3228-38. (13 inscriptions.)

Chaeronea: 3435-37. (3 inscriptions.)

Anthedon: 4179-82. (4 inscriptions.)

Inscriptions of Uncertain Boeotian Origin: 3467-68, 4249.
(3 inscriptions.)

B. OTHER SOURCES

Tanagra: Jeffery, The Local Scripts, pp. 95, 402 no. 12.

(found at Olympia).

Thebes: Ibid. pp. 94, 402 no. 2. (found at Athens).

Orchomenus: Ibid. pp. 95, 402 no. 11. (found at Olympia);

Ibid. no. 17. (found at Delphi).

Uncertain Origin: Ibid. pp. 94, 402 no. 3 a-e. (found at

Athens); Ibid. p. 94 no. 9, p. 92. (found at

Delphi); Ibid. pp. 95, 402 no. 22 (found at

Eretria).

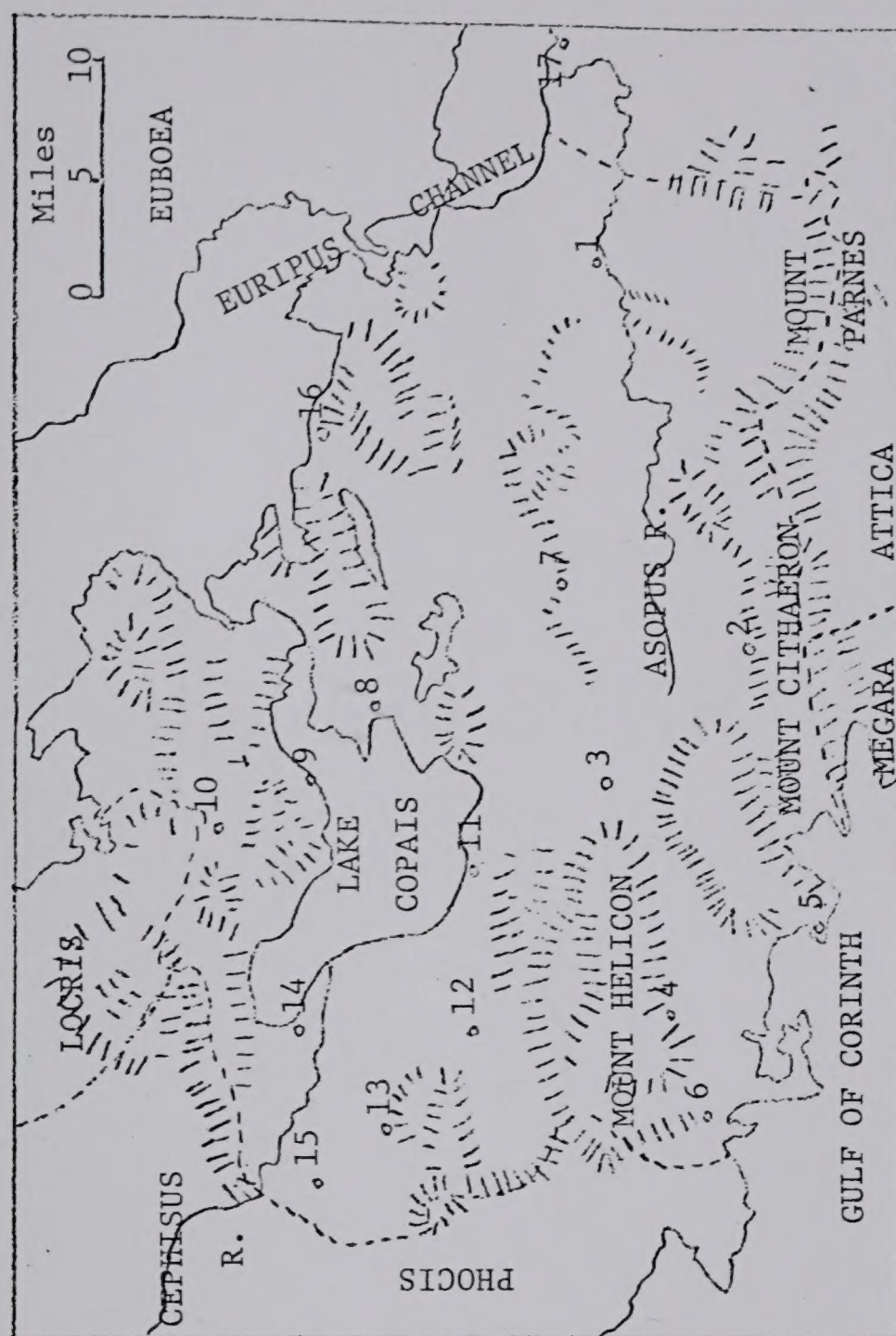


FIGURE 1. MAP OF BOEOTIA

1. Tanagra
2. Plataea
3. Thespieae
4. Thisbe
5. Siphae
6. Corsiae
7. Thebes
8. Acraephia
9. Copae
10. Hyettus
11. Haliartus
12. Coronea
13. Lebadea
14. Orchomenus
15. Chaeronea
16. Anthedon
17. Oropus

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